

1897. NINTH ANNUAL 1897.

PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
Opens Sept. 1, Closes Oct. 16.

8 FAMOUS BANDS 8
SOUSA, AND HIS BAND, Brooke, and his CHICAGO MARINE BAND, Bellstedt-Ballenberg.

PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST
AND MEXICAN HIPPODROME.

THE ABOVE ARE AMONG THE MANY NEW ATTRACTIONS THIS YEAR

WEAK, NERVOUS, DISEASED MEN
250,000 CURED IN 20 YEARS.
CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY!

\$1000 IN GOLD FOR A CASE WE CANNOT CURE OF SELF-ABUSE, EMISSIONS, VARICOCELE, CONCEALED DRAINS, STRICTURE GLEET, SYPHILIS, STUNTED PARTS, LOST MANHOOD, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, ETC.

The New Method Treatment is the Greatest Discovery of the Age FOR CURING THESE DISEASES

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually afflicted by a premature decay through EARLY ABUSE, SELF-ABUSE, EMISSIONS, CONCEALED DRAINS, STRICTURE GLEET, SYPHILIS, STUNTED PARTS, LOST MANHOOD, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, ETC.

YOU HAVE SEMINAL WEAKNESS!

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT cures you, and makes a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified, the nerves become strong and alert, the system is invigorated, all diseases are cured, the system is invigorated, all diseases are cured, the system is invigorated, all diseases are cured.

READ! R! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion. Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. Books Free. "The Golden Monitor" (Illustrated), on Diseases of Men. Includes postage 2 cents. Send to "Diseases of Men," 143 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

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THE MOST POPULAR IN USE
ESTERBROOK'S PENS.
150 STYLES TO SUIT ALL WRITERS. ALL STATIONERS HAVE THEM.
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FOR TWO WEEKS.
CUT PRICE SALE
of Spring and Summer Clothing

At Prices that will SURELY CLOSE THEM OUT—AS THE FOLLOWING WILL SHOW:

\$15.00 Suits for.....	\$12.00	\$4.50 Pants for.....	\$4.00
12.00 " " " " " "	9.50	4.00 " " " " " "	3.50
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5.00 " " " " " "	4.00	2.00 " " " " " "	1.50
		1.50 " " " " " "	1.19
		1.00 " " " " " "	.75
		.75 " " " " " "	.50

Boys' and Children's Clothing in Same Proportion.
Bear in mind, this is Positively a Cash Sale, and LASTS ONLY TWO WEEKS. The first one in gets the choice. It will be Dollars in your Pockets to see our Bargains Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

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Placing their ads. in our columns always reach the people who are desirable customers. They know when it is in the Democrat that

It is a Fact.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

The New Designs For September Wedding Costumes.

FEW PARIS MADE OUTFITS NOW.

Effect of the New Tariff on Imported Gowns—Some Fine Costumes of American Materials and Manufacture—A Simple Wedding Is the Proper Thing.

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September is nearly here, and as September is one of the chosen months for weddings it may not come amiss to tell the prospective brides and their anxious mothers about some new wedding outfits. These will be made in this country, for, thanks to the tariff, it will cost more to have them from abroad than to have them made here, and dressmaking in this country has taken many forward steps, until now no one, even an expert, can tell the difference, and if a lady happens to have a belt with the name of a Paris firm woven in it, why, she can see that inside the waist if she wants to pose as having her gowns made abroad. American silks are as rich and fine as any made abroad, and it is a well known fact that nine out of ten American modistes use the American silk in costumes and charge imported silk prices for it. So now, as I said, our women will have most of their gowns, cloaks and other wearing apparel made at home.

Heretofore a whole outfit for a fashionable wedding would be made abroad, and the lady who was to wear it could pay for a trip to Paris out of the difference in price, but now—well, fewer ladies will go abroad for their wedding clothes. The outfit of a wealthy young lady has all been made of American goods. The bride's gown itself is of mat white peau de sole, rich, heavy and lustrous. This is made with a long train, plain and having inside ruffles of pink white tulle. The front of the skirt is trimmed very simply with 4 inch wide rows of gauze of white silk muslin. These are put on in tablier shape, with small clusters of orange

blossoms on the sides as a finish. The waist is of the white peau de sole in plain style, with three rows of the gauze at the top. In front it is in a slight blouse shape and covered with a piece of rich old lace, laid on flat. The guimpes of the silk muslin, striped lengthwise in such a way that it extends in one line to the top of the high band collar, where it ends in a self ruffle. The sleeves are of white silk muslin in very full monaquette shape, with double ruffles at the wrists and full plaited caps at the shoulders. These also reach down to the hem. This is made low in front, but high in the back, where it fastens, both edges being shirred. The veil is of tulle, and cut, not hemmed. It is bunched up something like a nurse's cap, with a small knot of orange blossoms and leaves on the left side in front. It is not to be worn over the face. Still, the modiste said that it would be optional with the bride to wear a double veil, part over the face and part hanging in the back. Veils may also be hemmed, and, in fact, individual preference may govern the shape, length and size of the veil in all cases, though lightness of effect is rather sought for now in bridal veils.

I was told that there were two wedding gowns ordered by brides to be, one the daughter of a millionaire. The gown for the latter is to be of white chiffon over white tulle, the chiffon gathered full at the waist and left to fall loosely to the hem. At the bottom there will be two narrow chiffon ruffles edged with floss silk. The bodice will be in blouse shape and of shirred chiffon, with very full double ruffles of the same crossing from the left shoulder to the center of the belt. This last will be a mesh of white china crepe, with the ends embroidered richly in white silk and finished with long knotted fringe. It will be drawn around the waist and tied in a loose bow at the back, where there will be a small nearly round button of tulle, which will be scarcely long enough to touch in the back. The sleeves will be monaquettes and of the chiffon over the silk. There will be a high stock of the chiffon, with shirred and rose leaves in the back of white crepe lace. The veil will be rather short, the largest part scarcely reaching the bottom of the dress in the back. It will fall from a wreath of natural white roses and leaves. This is quite a novel idea in wedding attire, but then this is the age of progress, and every one can do as he or she pleases.

The other wedding dress was designed by the bride, and it is to be of white silk muslin over white tulle. The collar is headed by plaited ribbon. The collar is made of white moire ribbon, with a bow mingled with lace plaitings at the back. There is a moire ribbon brought around the waist, and this is finished with a bow at the left side with lace plaiting like the bow at the neck. The only hint of the occasion of the gown is a small bunch of orange blossoms pinned to the belt at the left side by the bow and another for the veil, which it is intended to have rather short. As these veils are, it requires only a yard and a half of tulle for them.

Some brides will have a half dozen attendants, and others content themselves with one bridesmaid. The most exclusive set in New York are now going in for greater privacy and simplicity in weddings than they formerly did, just as it is now considered best form to have no more than two coaches at a funeral. However it may all be, the dresses of the bridesmaids are not so pink and peachy and fanciful as they

used to be. Any gown of festive appearance and suitable color and material is in good form. When the bride is very young, she should have little girls for her attendants. When she is at least 21, she may have girls of her own age. The most refined taste would suggest that none of them overdresses the bride, and there are hundreds of dress materials and designs to choose from. Lightweight silks in delicate shades are the best. The fashion of making them depends upon personal fancy and the style of the day.

There was a pretty blue and cream striped tulle of the soft quality made for a girl bridesmaid. The skirt was plain and the sleeves wrinkled, with a puff at the top. The waist was folded across surplusage. The upper part was a guimpes of white silk mull laid in soft folds. There was a triple flounce ruffle of the same, bordered with narrow dark blue satin baby ribbon. This was for a girl of about 13. One for a girl 12 years old was of white creponette over a pink skirt. The outer skirt was plaited and had two rows of white ribbon 2 inches wide attached to the underside of the outside skirt and plaited in with it. The effect was very novel and delicate. The waist was plaited and the sleeves wrinkled. A wide lace collar added lightness and a pink ribbon sash added grace. Black hose is worn and not such colors as would match the gowns worn by the little bridesmaids.

For a young married lady to wear at her sister's wedding there was a very beautiful change silk gown, in a silvery blue ground with faint and misty pale pink and frosty green figurings. This was open down the front over a plaited paneling of white silk muslin, that ubiquitous material. All around the edge of the skirt and up the fronts was a row of silver passementerie. The bodice was a new combination which brought out three well defined fanes all in one. The lower part was draped in surplusage; the upper part had a lace figure and high collar, and that left the front open in pompadour fashion. The sleeves were long and tight, except for the wrinkled puff at the top, and they were made of the silk. Another very elegant gown for a wedding was of very rich pearl gray faille with an unusually heavy cord. This had a panel on the right side of black lace laid on flat over pink satin. The waist, in form of a very short tunic, was in the same design of lace over pink silk.

There was a little collar of the gray with a pink ribbon ruffling on the edge and this was covered with the black lace. The neck was open V shaped, and the white upper part of the bodice was of white crepe lace in puffs, with a full jabot of the same in front.

Traveling dresses as part of a bride's trousseau are not as great a feature as they were, as nearly all the brides now slip away quietly to some unknown place—an unoccupied farmhouse, as likely as not, to pass their honeymoon. But when one does want a traveling costume, a neat and dainty one—and a woman needs to look neat and dainty when traveling if she can—was of hairline woven serge Imperial in dull gray and brown, which proved a general tint of favor. On the skirt was a trimming consisting of ten rows of brown sash in wavy lines, about six inches from the bottom. There were a pale blue silk shirt waist and a cotton jacket of the same with a high collar, where it ended in a self ruffle. The sleeves are of white crepe lace and trimmed with a little thick braid half an inch wide. A long dust mantle was made of brown pongee. It was loose and belted in with ribbon. Down the front there were two wide pongee ruffles from the neck to the bottom. The wide belt sleeves reached only to the shoulder. These were bordered with a very narrow gauze ruffle of the same, and there was a double ruffle in place of caps at the shoulder. This was altogether an attractive garment. Naturally this is simply for railroad travel. For steamer the bride would require a long warm wrap and a heavy blanket. These same things should be ready by the way, are to be offered again this fall.

In the way of traveling head wear there is a lovely alpine hat, and this is offered in all the seasonable colors, so that, no matter what color the gown is, the hat may match it. It is a shift furthers and ribbon, or in some instances heavy mohair braid and buckles, are used as trimming. These soft alpines are as a general rule becoming, and as they are uncatchable they are the best for traveling. Next thing is the pretty little round foreheader in black or brown straw, with three pompons at the side.

His Last Law Case.
The late William S. Groesbeck of Cincinnati never took another law case after his defense of President Andrew Johnson. "The brilliant speech which won that case," says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, "proved the man's remarkable will and intellectual powers. He had been so ill as to be confined to his bed, and on the day of the trial, and while lying in bed, he jotted down on a sheet of foolscap paper the main points of his defense. He was driven to the tribunal in a carriage, unable to walk, and spoke extempore for four hours and a half. At the close of the trial was voted upon and the president acquitted without the taking up of any of the other articles. Since that time Mr. Groesbeck had lived a life of quiet retirement. In 1872 he built Elmhurst, a noble house of superb proportions, commanding a river view of unsurpassed beauty."

The "Bicycleist's Best Friend" is a familiar name for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, always ready for emergencies. While a specific for rheum, it also instantly relieves and cures cuts, bruises, salt rheum, eczema and all affections of the skin. It never fails. F. S. Knappell & Co., C. N. Nye, Fischer drug store.

PICK, SHOVEL AND PAN.

These Are the Tools of the Placer Miner.

HOW HE WASHES OUT THE GOLD.

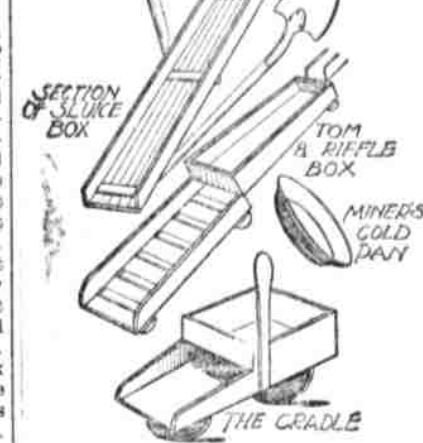
Simple Methods of the Klondike Miners. Using the Rocker and Sledge—Quartz Mining Is a More Serious Matter and Requires Machinery and Capital.

"If you were up on the Klondike and had an opportunity to work a good claim for yourself, how would you go about it?"

This question was asked of a man who had frequently and earnestly announced his intention of going to the Yukon goldfields.

"Why—er—I should dig out some dirt and put it in a pan and wash it," was his answer.

"That's all right as far as it goes, but sand and gravel will not dissolve in



water, you know. Now, how would you get the gold out after you had washed away the dirt?"

"Well, I suppose I would sift it."

"In a sieve or an ash sifter?"

"Yes, something of the sort."

"Well, where would your gold be then?"

"Why, the gravel would stay in the sifter and the gold and sand would fall through into a pan. Then I would shake the pan, and the gold would come to the top. Then I would pick it out. I suppose that's the way it's done."

This is the substance of a conversation which actually took place. In fact, I asked the questions. The man who answered them was highly intelligent and possessed a great deal of information on many subjects, but he knew as little about gold mining as thousands of other men who have never seen a gold mine at work. However, if he carries out his intention and does go to the goldfields of the Yukon he will probably acquire all the technical knowledge necessary in a week at the most, for placer mining is one of the simplest methods of making the earth yield up its golden treasures.

For the benefit of those who are not going to the goldfields and who have never been in a gold country, yet who read with absorbing interest about the men who dig and pick up fortunes in a few months, it may be well to tell how the faraway prospectors win from the jealous earth its gold.

Thus far all the gold which has been taken from the Yukon region has been found in alluvial deposits—that is, it has been found mixed with gravel and dirt about the banks of small streams. Geologists tell us that it is there because it has been washed down from surrounding hills and mountains where the gold is found imbedded in the solid ribs of the mountain ranges. To get it out of mother earth's strong box shafts have to be sunk in the rock and the masses of stone broken into small chunks. These chunks in turn are crushed to a fine powder, which is treated in various ways to separate the gold.

Quartz mining differs greatly from placer mining. It requires capital and favorable conditions. In quartz mining the gold is found imbedded in the solid ribs of the mountain ranges. To get it out of mother earth's strong box shafts have to be sunk in the rock and the masses of stone broken into small chunks. These chunks in turn are crushed to a fine powder, which is treated in various ways to separate the gold.

The crushing is done by expensive machinery in what are known as stamp mills, where great hammers drop in rapid succession on the ore. From the stamp mills the crushed mass is taken to the smelters, where heat and chemicals are used to separate the base from the precious metal.

Perhaps the most interesting method is a comparatively recent one, which is known as the cyanide process. In this the ore is crushed to powder and then dumped into great steel vats filled with a strong solution of cyanide of potassium. The cyanide dissolves the gold, and the refuse settles to the bottom. Then the auriferous solution is poured over tanks filled with fine zinc shavings. The gold is deposited on the zinc and the cyanide drawn off. Then the gold covered zinc is melted, and the yellow metal at last comes out in its free state.

If the feeders of the Yukon have washed down such immense quantities of gold, some of the precious metal must still be left under the icy caps of the mountains, and it may be that in the near future the stamp mills, the smelters and the cyanide vats will be employed in gleaming the golden harvest from these frozen fields of the northwest.

WORKING THE ROCKER.
The French say "it is the impossible that happens." This has proved to be the case with the Mount Lebanon Shakers. The whole scientific world has been laboring to cure dyspepsia, but every effort seemed to meet with defeat. The suffering from stomach trouble has become almost universal. Multitudes have no desire for food and that which they do eat causes them pain and distress. Sleepless nights are the rule and not the exception, and thousands of sufferers have become discouraged.

The Shakers of Mount Lebanon recently came to the front with their new Digestive Cordial, which contains not only a food already digested, but is a digester of food.

It promptly relieves nearly all forms of indigestion. Ask your druggist for one of their books.

Laxol, the new form of Castor Oil is so palatable that children lick the spoon clean.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.
Terhe is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its most wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price 50 cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the News-Democrat and send your full post office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

When a miner does get a good claim, however, he is usually not contented to stick to the copper pan. He wants to get his gold out faster, and so he takes the trouble to adopt some of the improved methods. The blanda or blays a rocker or cradle. This is just what its name implies—a box set on rockers. The top is open, and several inches down in it is set a coarse sieve. Below the sieve are several shelves of carpeting set at an angle so that to get to the bottom the water which is poured in at the top must flow over them. The bottom of the box is set on a slight incline, and on it are nailed several cleats or riffles.

Into the top of the rocker the miner shovels his dirt. Then he pours in water and slowly rocks it. The small stones are caught by the sieve, but the dirt and gold are washed through. As the muddy water flows over the layers of carpet the fine particles of gold dust are caught in the nap of the cloth, while the larger pieces fall to the bottom and lodge against the cleats. The sieve is lifted out, the gravel dumped and the process repeated. At the end of the day's work the strips of carpet are dried and then beaten carefully on a paper or sheet to knock out the precious dust. The black sand which has accumulated on the bottom of the cradle is carefully scraped into a pan and washed. With a rocker one man can wash as much dirt in a day as ten men using pans.

If he is a good carpenter, he can take advantage of a still more elaborate apparatus and greatly increase his product. A sluice box or a ton and raffle box works on the same principle. They re-



quire streams of running water, and sometimes the miner must dam up a small creek to get the required head. Then there is hydraulic mining, which is only a scientific application of the same principle. Instead of shoveling the dirt into a box a strong stream of water is thrown against a gravel bank and excavates for catching the gold are arranged in the path of the water as it runs away.

Until the country is developed much more than it is now the simpler methods of placer mining will be employed on the Klondike. Indeed, in that climate it will be impossible to use hydraulic apparatus for more than a brief period each year. This, however, is only one of the problems which the experienced gold hunter who are now flocking into the region will have to solve.

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If you have ever seen a little child in a paroxysm of whooping cough, or if you have been annoyed by a constant tickling in the throat, you can appreciate the value of One Minute Cough Cure, which gets quick relief. F. P. Shanafelt & Co., C. N. Nye, Fischer drug store.

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50 cent to dollar-fifty Dress Goods and Suitings, 42 to 50 inches wide,

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a yard.

Will every woman, in her own interests, get samples of these?—nice for travelling suits and for girls' school wear, where something extra good is wanted.

All we ask is your investigation—goods at the prices will tell their own story most forcefully.

Double width Dress Goods, 5, 10, 15, 25c.

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being emptied of choice styles in Dimities, Organdies, Lawns and Lappets—pretty colorings and good, useful goods—two prices, 5 and 7 1/2—prices that don't begin to indicate the worth offered.

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